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(54) Title: POLYNUCLEOTIDES AND POLYPEPTIDES IN PLANTS

(57) Abstract: The invention relates to plant transcription factor polypeptides, polynucleotides that encode them, homologs from a variety of plant species, and methods of using the polynucleotides and polypeptides to produce transgenic plants having advantageous properties compared to a reference plant. Sequence information related to these polynucleotides and polypeptides can also be used in bioinformatic search methods is also disclosed.





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sequence shown in the Sequence Listing due to degeneracy in the genetic code, are also within the scope of the invention.

Altered polynucleotide sequences encoding polypeptides include those sequences with deletions, insertions, or substitutions of different nucleotides, resulting in a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide with at least one functional characteristic of the instant polypeptides. Included within this definition are polymorphisms which may or may not be readily detectable using a particular oligonucleotide probe of the polynucleotide encoding the instant polypeptides, and improper or unexpected hybridization to allelic variants, with a locus other than the normal chromosomal locus for the polynucleotide sequence encoding the instant polypeptides.

Allelic variant refers to any of two or more alternative forms of a gene occupying the same chromosomal locus. Allelic variation arises naturally through mutation, and may result in phenotypic polymorphism within populations. Gene mutations can be silent (i.e., no change in the encoded polypeptide) or may encode polypeptides having altered amino acid sequence. The term allelic variant is also used herein to denote a protein encoded by an allelic variant of a gene. Splice variant refers to alternative forms of RNA transcribed from a gene. Splice variation arises naturally through use of alternative splicing sites within a transcribed RNA molecule, or less commonly between separately transcribed RNA molecules, and may result in several mRNAs transcribed from the same gene. Splice variants may encode polypeptides having altered amino acid sequence. The term splice variant is also used herein to denote a protein encoded by a splice variant of an mRNA transcribed from a gene.

Those skilled in the art would recognize that, for example, G481, SEQ ID NO: 88, represents a single transcription factor; allelic variation and alternative splicing may be expected to occur. Allelic variants of SEQ ID NO: 87 can be cloned by probing cDNA or genomic libraries from different individual organisms according to standard procedures. Allelic variants of the DNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 87, including those containing silent mutations and those in which mutations result in amino acid sequence changes, are within the scope of the present invention, as are proteins which are allelic variants of SEQ ID NO: 88. cDNAs generated from alternatively spliced mRNAs, which retain the properties of the transcription factor are included within the scope of the present invention, as are polypeptides encoded by such cDNAs and mRNAs. Allelic variants and splice variants of these sequences can be cloned by probing cDNA or genomic libraries from different individual organisms or tissues according to standard procedures known in the art (see USPN 6,388,064).

Thus, in addition to the sequences set forth in the Sequence Listing, the invention also encompasses related nucleic acid molecules that include allelic or splice variants of SEQ ID NO: 2N - 1, wherein N = 1- 229, SEQ ID NO: 459-466; 468-487; 491-500; 504; 506-511; 516-520; 523-524; 527; 529; 531-533; 538-539; 541-557; 560-568; 570-586; 595-596; 598-606; 610-620; 627-634; 640-664; 670-707; 714-719; 722-735; 740-741; 743-779; 808-823; 825-834; 838-850; 855-864; 868-889; 892-902; 908-909; 914-921; 924-925; 927-932; 935-942; 944-952; 961-965; 968-986; 989-993; 995-1010; 1012-1034; 1043-1063; 1074-1080; 1091-1104; 1111-1121; 1123-1128; 1134-1138; 1142-1156; 1159-1175;

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1187-1190; 1192-1199; 1202-1220; 1249-1253; 1258-1262; 1264-1269; 1271-1287; 1292-1301; 1303-1309; 1315-1323; 1328-1337; 1340-1341; 1344-1361; 1365-1377; 1379-1390; 1393-1394; 1396-1398; 1419-1432; 1434-1452; 1455-1456; 1460-1465; 1468-1491; 1499; 1502; 1505-1521; 1523-1527; 1529-1532; 1536-1539; 1542-1562; 1567-1571; 1573-1582; 1587-1592; 1595-1620; 1625-1644; 1647-1654; 5 1659-1669; 1671-1673; 1675-1680; 1682-1686; 1688-1700; 1706-1709; 1714-1726; 1728-1734; 1738-1742; 1744-1753; 1757-1760; 1763-1764; 1766-1768; 1770-1780; 1782-1784; 1786-1789; 1791-1804; 1806-1812; 1814-1837; 1847-1856; 1858-1862; 1864-1873; 1876-1882; 1885-1896; 1902-1910; 1913-1916; 1921-1928; 1931-1936; 1940-1941; 1944-1946, 2907-2941, 2944, 2945, 2947, 2949, or SEO ID NO: 2N - 1, wherein N = 974-1101, and include sequences which are complementary to any of the 10 above nucleotide sequences. Related nucleic acid molecules also include nucleotide sequences encoding a polypeptide comprising or consisting essentially of a substitution, modification, addition and/or deletion of one or more amino acid residues compared to the polypeptide as set forth in any of SEO ID NO: 2N, wherein N = 1-229, SEQ ID NO: 467; 488-490; 501-503; 505; 512-515; 521-522; 525-526; 528; 530; 534-537; 540; 558-559; 569; 587-594; 597; 607-609; 621-626; 635-639; 665-669; 708-713; 15 720-721; 736-739; 742; 780-807; 824; 835-837; 851-854; 865-867; 890-891; 903-907; 910-913; 922-923; 926; 933-934; 943; 953-960; 966-967; 987-988; 994; 1011; 1035-1042; 1064-1073; 1081-1090; 1105-1110; 1122; 1129-1133; 1139-1141; 1157-1158; 1176-1186; 1191; 1200-1201; 1221-1248; 1254-1257; 1263; 1270; 1288-1291; 1302; 1310-1314; 1324-1327; 1338-1339; 1342-1343; 1362-1364; 1378; 1391-1392; 1395; 1399-1418; 1433; 1453-1454; 1457-1459; 1466-1467; 1492-1498; 1500-1501; 1503-20 1504; 1522; 1528; 1533-1535; 1540-1541; 1563-1566; 1572; 1583-1586; 1593-1594; 1621-1624; 1645-1646; 1655-1658; 1670; 1674; 1681; 1687; 1701-1705; 1710-1713; 1727; 1735-1737; 1743; 1754-1756; 1761-1762; 1765; 1769; 1781; 1785; 1790; 1805; 1813; 1838-1846; 1857; 1863; 1874-1875; 1883-1884; 1897-1901; 1911-1912; 1917-1920; 1929-1930; 1937-1939; 1942-1943; 2942 or 2943, 2945, 2947, 2949, or SEQ ID NO: 2N, wherein N = 974-1101. Such related polypeptides may comprise, for example, 25 additions and/or deletions of one or more N-linked or O-linked glycosylation sites, or an addition and/or a deletion of one or more cysteine residues.

For example, Table 4 illustrates, e.g., that the codons AGC, AGT, TCA, TCC, TCG, and TCT all encode the same amino acid: serine. Accordingly, at each position in the sequence where there is a codon encoding serine, any of the above trinucleotide sequences can be used without altering the encoded polypeptide.

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	101066	OF.	7 1 4-1	T 14 1 Francisch
251	G1266	OE	Increased tolerance to disease	Increased tolerance to Erysiphe
		Growth regulation; nutrient	Altered C/N sensing	
	01000		uptake	
253			Altered architecture	Reduced apical dominance
255	G1305		Increased tolerance to abiotic stress	Reduced chlorosis in heat
257	G1322	OE	Increased tolerance to abiotic	Increased seedling vigor in cold
			stress	Reduced size
			Altered size	Increase in M39480
			Leaf glucosinolates	Constitutive photomorphogenesis
			Altered light response and/or	Altered C/N sensing: increased
	1		shade tolerance	tolerance to low nitrogen
			Growth regulation; nutrient	
			uptake	
259	G1323	OE	Altered seed oil	Decreased seed oil
			Altered seed protein	Increased seed protein
261	G1330	OE	Altered hormone sensitivity	Ethylene insensitive when germinated
				in the dark on ACC
263	G1331	OE	Altered light response and/or	Constitutive photomorphogenesis
			shade tolerance	Altered C/N sensing
			Growth regulation; nutrient	
			uptake	
265	G1332	OE	Altered trichomes	Reduced trichome density
			Growth regulation; nutrient	Altered C/N sensing
			uptake	
267	G1363	OE	Increased tolerance to disease	Increased tolerance to Fusarium
269	G1411	OE	Altered architecture	Loss of apical dominance
2607	G1412	KO	Altered light response and/or	Increased shade tolerance; lack of shade
			shade tolerance	avoidance phenotype
271	G1417	KO	Altered seed oil	Increase in 18:2, decrease in 18:3 fatty
				acids
273	G1419	OE	Altered seed protein	Increased seed protein
275			Altered flower	Altered flower structure
277			Altered size	Increased plant size
		1	Altered leaf	Large leaf size
			Altered seed oil	Altered seed oil content
279	G1452		Altered trichomes	Reduced trichome density
			Altered leaf	Altered leaf shape, dark green color
			Altered hormone sensitivity	Reduced sensitivity to ABA
	1		Altered flowering time	Better germination on sucrose, salt
	1	1	Increased tolerance to abiotic	Late flowering
			and osmotic stress	Increased tolerance to drought
281	G1463	OE	Altered senescence	Premature senescence
283			Altered seed oil	Increased seed oil content
285	G1478		Altered seed protein	Decreased seed protein content
			Altered flowering time	Late flowering
			Altered seed oil	Increased seed oil content
287	G1482	KO	Altered pigment	Increased anthocyanins
1 20,			Altered root	Increased root growth
289	G1488		Altered seed protein	Altered seed protein content
207	51,300	١	Altered light response and/or	Constitutive photomorphogenesis
1			shade tolerance	Reduced apical dominance, shorter
1	1		Altered architecture	stems
291	G1/10/	OF	Altered flowering time	Early flowering
471	101434	101	WINTER HOMETING HITTE	India Howering

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		indeterminate growth
Altered shoot meristem development Stem bifurcations:	G390; G391	Ornamental modification of plant architecture, manipulation of growth and development, increase in leaf numbers, modulation of branching patterns to provide improved yield or biomass
Altered branching pattern	G427; G568; G988; G1543; G1794	Ornamental modification of plant architecture, improved lodging resistance
Apical dominance Reduced apical dominance:	G47; G211; G1255; G1275; G1411; G1488; G1794; G2509	Omamental modification of plant architecture
	•	Ornamental modification of plant architecture, increased plant product (e.g., diterpenes, cotton) productivity, insect and herbivore resistance
Increase in trichome number, size or density:	G362; G634; G838; G2838	~
Stem morphology and altered vascular tissue structure	G47; G438; G748; G988; G1488	Modulation of lignin content; improvement of wood, palatability of fruits and vegetables
Root development Increased root growth and proliferation: Increased root hairs:		Improved yield, stress tolerance; anchorage
Altered seed development, ripening and germination	G979	
Cell differentiation and cell proliferation	G1540	Increase in carpel or fruit development; improve regeneration

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G779, G988, G1075, G1140, G1499, G1947, G2143, G2557 and their functional equivalogs, possess reduced fertility; flowers are infertile and fail to yield seed. These could be desirable traits, as low fertility could be exploited to prevent or minimize the escape of the pollen of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) into the environment.

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The alterations in shoot architecture seen in the lines transformed with G47, G1063, G1645, G2143, and their functional equivalogs indicates that these genes and their equivalogs can be used to manipulate inflorescence branching patterns. This could influence yield and offer the potential for more effective harvesting techniques. For example, a "self pruning" mutation of tomato results in a determinate growth pattern and facilitates mechanical harvesting (Pnueli et al. (2001) *Plant Cell* 13(12): 2687-702).

One interesting application for manipulation of flower structure, for example, by introduced transcription factors could be in the increased production of edible flowers or flower parts, including saffron, which is derived from the stigmas of *Crocus sativus*.

Genes that later silique conformation in brassicates may be used to modify fruit ripening processes in brassicates and other plants, which may positively affect seed or fruit quality.

A number of the presently disclosed transcription factors may affect the timing of phase changes in plants. Since the timing or phase changes generally affects a plant's eventual size, these genes may prove beneficial by providing means for improving yield and biomass.

General development and morphology: shoot meristem and branching patterns. Several of the presently disclosed transcription factor genes, including G390 and G391, and G1794, when introduced into plants, have been shown to cause stem bifurcations in developing shoots in which the shoot meristems split to form two or three separate shoots. These transcription factors and their functional equivalogs may thus be used to manipulate branching. This would provide a unique appearance, which may be desirable in ornamental applications, and may be used to modify lateral branching for use in the forestry industry. A reduction in the formation of lateral branches could reduce knot formation. Conversely, increasing the number of lateral branches could provide utility when a plant is used as a view- or windscreen.

General development and morphology: apical dominance: The modified expression of presently disclosed transcription factors (e.g., G47, G211, G1255, G1275, G1411, G1488, G1794, G2509 and their equivalogs) that reduce apical dominance could be used in ornamental horticulture, for example, to modify plant architecture, for example, to produce a shorter, more bushy stature than wild type. The latter form would have ornamental utility as well as provide increased resistance to lodging.

General development and morphology: trichome density, development or structure. Several of the presently disclosed transcription factor genes have been used to modify trichome number, density, trichome cell fate, amount of trichome products produced by plants, or produce ectopic trichome

SEQUENCE LISTING

<110>	Sherman, Bradley K Riechmann, Jose Luis Jiang, Cai-Zhong Heard, Jacqueline E Haake, Volker Creelman, Robert A Ratcliffe, Oliver Adam, Luc J Reuber, T. Lynne Keddie, James Dubell III, Arnold N Pineda, Omaira Repetti, Peter Century, Karen Gutterson, Neal Yu, Guo-Liang Broun, Pierre E Kumimoto, Roderick W Pilgrim, Marsha L					
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- Tyr Gln Thr Ser Asp Val Ala Gly Ala Leu Phe Ser Gly Ser Ser Ser 50 60
- Cys Phe Ser His Pro Glu Ser Pro Ser Thr Lys Thr Tyr Val Ala Ala 65 70 75 80
- Thr Ala Thr Ala Ser Ala Asp Asn Gln Asn Lys Lys Glu Lys Lys 85 90 95
- Ile Lys Gly Arg Val Ala Phe Lys Thr Arg Ser Glu Val Glu Val Leu $100 \hspace{1cm} 105 \hspace{1cm} 110$
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Phe Asp Cys Ser Leu Pro Ala Pro Ala Gln Glu Tyr Pro Glu Asn Glu 50 60

Asn Thr Met Met Arg Tyr Glu Ser Glu Glu Lys Met Arg Ala Arg Val 70 75 80

Asn Gly Arg Ile Gly Phe Arg Thr Arg Ser Glu Val Glu Ile Leu Asp $85 \hspace{1cm} 90 \hspace{1cm} 95$

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Leu Ser Phe Asp Met Asp Asp Val Glu Tyr Tyr Thr Pro Glu Val Gly 50 60

Phe His Ser Lys Gln His Asn Pro Pro Pro Val Ala Ala Ala Pro Leu 65 70 .75 80

Glu Ala Gly Gly Arg Glu Gln Ser Arg Arg Glu Ala Ala Val Asn 85 90 95

Leu Gly Lys Met Asp Arg Gly Pro Ala Pro Val Ser Gly Gly Ala Ala 100 105 110

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Arg Asp Asp Ala Arg Phe Val Val Thr Thr Tyr Asp Gly Val His Asn 180 185 190

His Pro Ala Pro Leu His Leu Arg Pro Gln Leu Pro Pro Gly Gly 195 200 205

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Glu Phe Leu Glu Leu Gly His Ser Val Tyr Ser Leu Pro Leu Pro Pro 50 60

Pro Pro Ser Gln Pro Val Val Val Ala Gly Gly Asn Asn Asp Gln Tyr 65 70 75 80

Gly Val Ser Ser Ser Ser Ala Ala Ala Thr Thr Ser Arg Ile Gly 85 90 95

Phe Arg Thr Arg Ser Glu Val Glu Val Leu Asp Asp Gly Phe Lys Trp 100 105 110

Arg Lys Tyr Gly Lys Lys Ala Val Lys Ser Ser Pro Asn Pro Arg Asn 115 120 125

Tyr Tyr Arg Cys Ser Ala Ala Gly Cys Gly Val Lys Lys Arg Val Glu 130 135 140

Arg Asp Gly Asp Asp Pro Arg Tyr Val Val Thr Thr Tyr Asp Gly Val 145 150 155 160

His Asn His Ala Thr Pro Gly Cys Val Gly Gly Gly His Leu Pro 165 170 175

Tyr Pro Thr Ser Ala Ala Pro Pro Trp Ser Val Pro Ala Ala Ala 180 185 190

Ser Pro Pro Pro Ala His Ala Gln Ala Trp Gly Ala Pro Leu His Ala 195 200 205

Ala Ala Ala His Ser Ser Glu Ser Ser Phe 210 215